Cornell Countryman

March, 1956 25c

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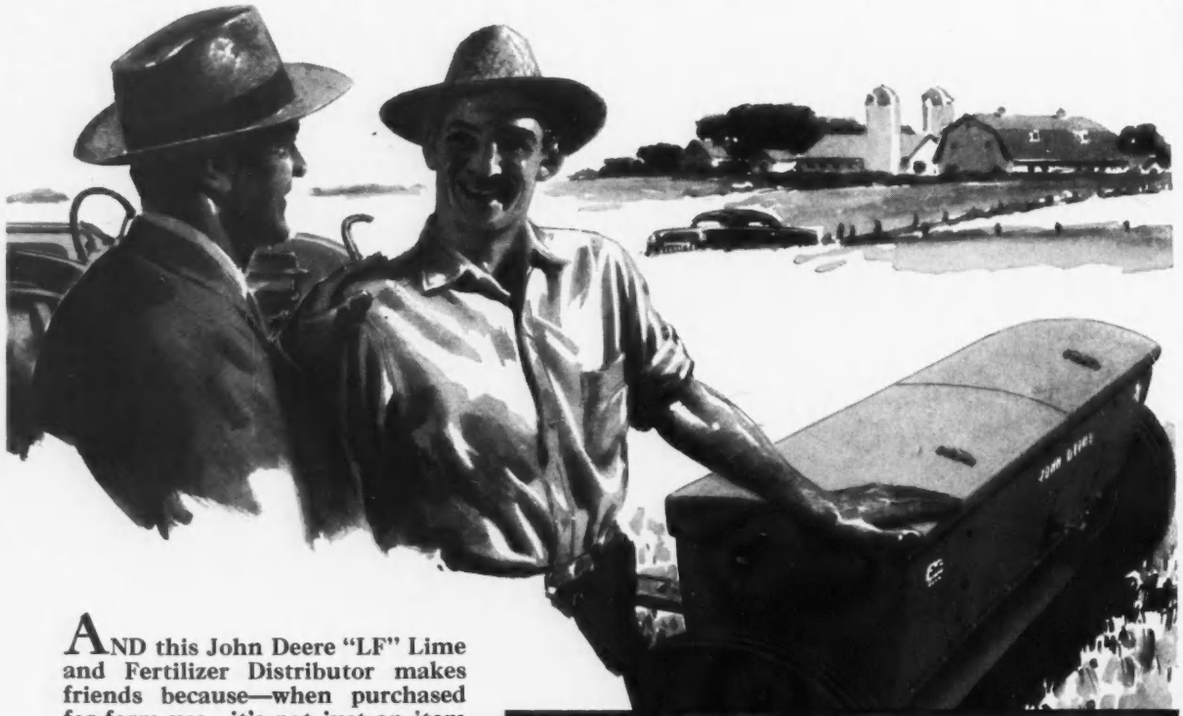

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Cornell Countryman

Vol. LIII—No. 6

Founded 1903

Incorporated 1914

Member of Agricultural College Magazines, Associated

Our Cover this month depicts the application of research findings to farming and to agriculture in general. A USDA scientist works on research while the cows of Andrew Kopley's farm in Homer graze leisurely on pasture.

Credit for farm scene, College of Agriculture; for scientist, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

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Around the Upper Quad

KENNETH E. Wing '58, the second Cornellian to take part in the Swedish Exchange Program, will sail for Uppsala, Sweden in June. He plans to work on Swedish farms until instruction begins at the Royal Agricultural College in August. Ken's home is a dairy farm near Bliss, New York. At Cornell, he is secretary of C.A.-T.A., treasurer of the 4-H Club, and a member of Alpha Zeta fraternity.

The Exchange Program was set up to increase agricultural understanding between the United States and Sweden. The Royal Agricultural College finances the expenses of the Cornellian in Sweden. In return, the Cornell College of Agriculture has granted free tuiton to the Swedish student; Alpha Zeta and Alpha Gamma Rho fraternities have donated room and board, and Ho-Nun-De-Kah and Ag Domecon Council have provided him with spending money. During Farm and Home Week, Ag Domecon Council and Ho-Nun-De-Kah will sponsor a booth to raise their share of the exchange expenses.

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Cory Lee '57, and Edwin Hadlock '56, were members of the planning committee for the New York State Rural Youth Conference at Watkins Glen, March 2 to 4. This conference, which consists of panel discussions and leadership training, is held annually for members of 4-H clubs, Grange, F.F.A., and other young people interested in agriculture. The Cornell Grange and 4-H Rec Teams presented programs during the conference.

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The apple vending machine has enabled the Pomology Club to set up a scholarship fund from which two $200 scholarships will be awarded annually. Beginning in 1956-1957, the College of Agriculture Scholarship Committee will select two recipients from upperclassmen who have good academic standings and have displayed an interest in pomology.

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The Conservation Club used pictures, mounted animals, and a live opossum in their Straight To The Country exhibit. New developments in vertabrate zoology, wild life management, fishery biology, and conservation education were illustrated. Live wild animals from wild life centers throughout the state will be exhibited during Farm and Home Week. Some of these animals will also be featured in the Sportsman Show in Fernow Hall, March 16 and 17, when leading sporting goods stores in Ithaca display hunting and camping equipment.

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One hundred years ago, the first butter factory in the United States was erected in Cambell Hall, New York. The Cornell Dairy Science Association, with the help of Dr. E. S. Guthrie, is celebrating this centennial in their Farm and Home Week exhibit. They are building a replica of this first butter factory, using century old equipment. On hand will be a horse tread power, a churn, a butter worker, an iron kettle, a butter trier, a firkin, and other old implements. The first butter factory was significant in that it was the first successful attempt in making butter on a large scale. It served not only farmers, but also consumers, and had a great influence in the methods of marketing other dairy products.

Editorially Speaking

Needed: Better Public Relations

FARMERS have an important story to tell, but so far they have not been very successful storytellers. As a result, farmers are suffering from poor relations with the publics they depend on.

A striking and disheartening example of agriculture's poor public relations appeared in the December, 1955, issue of *Harper's* magazine. In a editorial called "The Country Slickers Take Us Again", *Harper's* pegged the farmer as a "pampered tyrant" who "is about to get his boots licked again by both political parties." The article went on to say that citizens can help solve the farmer's problems in the next election by "throwing eggs at every candidate who poses as The Farmer's Friend. That will help to get rid of the surpluses and a lot of political hypocrisy at the same time."

Many more examples of the lack of understanding between agriculture and its publics have appeared in the urban press. They also, have helped give non-farmers a poor opinion of the people who grow their food and fiber.

Effective public relations is informing consumers of the strides agriculture has made in providing nutritious foods, easily prepared, and at reasonable prices. Also, it is educating citizens to support constructive farm programs. In general, effective public relations for agriculture is the exchange of information and understanding between farmers and their publics.

But creating favorable public relationships for agriculture is not an easy job. Only 13 per cent of the population is now engaged in farming. Therefore, fewer persons have an intimate knowledge of agriculture than in the past. Also, farmers are separated from consumers by middlemen and geographical distance. This makes it a difficult problem to inform consumers of the many services performed by marketing agencies which have added to the cost of food.

The public press, geared mainly to city readers, has also contributed to the lack of farm-city understanding. Few reporters have the training in agricultural economics needed to intelligently interpret the farmer's economic problems. For example, most newspapers will devote column after column to "huge surpluses", the "farmer's plight", and "more farm aid needed." But parity is often explained only as a balance between the price of a crop and the prices of things farmers buy.

Yet it will require a more adequate explanation of farm economics than this for urban people to be able to understand the farmer's price-cost squeeze. Certainly the above definition of parity is insufficient to enable most people to evaluate why the Senate turned down 100 per cent supports on cotton in its March 13 session and passed the same support level for wheat fed to humans.

Differences of opinion within agriculture also contributes to inadequate urban understanding of the farmer's problems. The three major farm organizations—the American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Grange, and the Farmer's Union have slowed down present attempts to pass constructive farm legislature because they have not been able to decide on what type of program is needed.

But the main reason for poor agricultural public relations is the absence of a unified, coordinated, positive national program to create in the public's mind a sincere understanding of the farmer's problem's, outlook, and progress.

Farmers do not have such a program for several reasons. They are widely dispersed throughout the country. Their average net cash income is low and their agricultural interests and activities vary widely because of different types of farming. Also, and not unimportant, individual farmers seldom experience the results of poor public relations; most farmers have good relations with their individual publics.

The main problem concerns the industry as a whole and farmers, regardless of what they produce, should pursue an organized program to create favorable public relationships. Students of agrculture should keep up to date on current economic and political topics in their field. Commercial firms should expand their budgets to include more public relations programs aimed at informing people of the non-farm aspects of agriculture. Without such programs, farmers might continue to suffer from being labeled the "pampered tyrant."—*A.H.W.*

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

By helping to better methods of farming in the Philippines Cornellians are strengthening the country's overall economy.

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

The only animal on the Philippine campus to survive the Japanese occupation is Survivor (upper left), an ox who still trods the campus as a revered and heralded college character. Dean L. I. Uichanco shakes hands with Dean W. I. Myers (lower right) during a recent trip to Cornell.

Cornell Lends A Helping Hand

By DOUGLAS D. INNES '59

VISITORS to Cornell during Farm and Home Week will not see the effects of all the work done by the College of Agriculture. In fact, they would have to tour the Philippines to appreciate some of the most outstanding achievements of many Cornell scientists.

There, Cornell is helping to carry out a simple and effective program of research and education by an exchange of personnel with the College of Agriculture at the University of the Philippines in Los Banos. This exchange is to help rebuild the Philippine College and to aid in improving the agriculture of that country.

Much of the need for rebuilding the Philippine College resulted from its destruction by Japanese occupation forces during World War II. They used the College as an internment camp for Filipino, American and other prisoners of war. It was also headquarters for a secret organization of college guerrillas.

THE work of 36 years was destroyed when Japanese forces explointed the College's crops, flocks, and livestock. Records, books and buildings were also ruined. Such developments were lost as the Berkjala swine and Los Banos Cantonese chickens, especially designed for use by Philippine farmers. Advanced education in the most vital fields of Philippine agriculture was at a standstill. Only one building for instruction remained on the war-ridden campus.

By rebuilding the College after the war, the exchange program would also improve the Philippine agriculture.

Seventy per cent of the Philippine people are farmers and agricultural products are four-fifths of the cash exports from the Islands. The average Filipino farmer lives in a small bamboo house that rests well above the ground. A few chickens and a pig or two are often kept under it.

THE Filipino diet features much less variety than does our own. Rice is their basic food and corn, sweet potaties, beans, peas, fruit and fish make up the rest of the Filipino diet. The carabao supplies most of their milk and meat, which is not much. Its capacity for milk production is limited to about one quart per day for a short period of time. It is seldom slaughtered because it is used for practically all farm work as the main source of power.

To help the Philippine College improve this system of farming, a contract was negotiated in 1952 through the Foreign Operations Mission—an American organization that helps countries rebuild themselves after the devastations of war. The resulting program is financed by the United States and Philippine governments.

AN important phase of the program is an exchange whereby professors from Cornell go to Los Banos to work as advisors, and young instructors from the Unveristy of the Philippines come to Cornell's College of Agriculture. Ten young Filipinos come to Cornell each year to do graduate study and then return to Los Banos to work at the College of Agriculture there. To date, 27 Filipinos have studied in the United States.

During the past four years, 24 Cornell staff members have aided the Philippine College in improving the agricultural conditions of the Islands. Thirteen advisors from Cornell are now working at Los Banos with its faculty of 200.

The intention of the Cornellians is to set an example for the regular faculty to learn better technics for research and teaching. The regular faculty of the Philippine College has been somewhat slow to do research of a practical nature. However, the American specialists have helped them to see and appreciate that the real importance of agricultural research and

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Bird "Guinea Pigs" Live at New Aviary

Cornell's Dr. C. G. Sibley does research on hybrid birds in new laboratory and compares them to wild, natural birds.

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

By ELINOR A. RAMP '57

A SHORT walk down the hill from Fernow Hall and across the Cornell Plantation will take you to a redwood-sided building nestled below the pines on Comstock Knoll. This attractive frame building was constructed by the College of Agriculture in the summer of 1955 to provide quarters for experimental birds. As you step into the Conservation Department's new aviary, you are greeted by the sound and color of the feathered inhabitants.

A brassy golden Bullock's Oriole from California pauses a moment to peck at a piece of fresh banana; a gaily clad Lazuli Bunting, also from the far West, flits nearby, while a black and rusty Towhee blinks lazily from his perch. Bright blue Steller's Jay, the familiar Cardinal and Indigo Bunting, add their color to the cosmopolitan atmosphere of the laboratory.

This pleasant building and its interesting occupants are in the charge of Dr. Charles G. Sibley, associate professor of ornithology. Through his planning and efforts the structure was built and the birds were assembled.

THE research project, of which the aviary and the birds are a part, concerns the study of hybridization in animals. "Hybridization has been, and is, of great importance in developng improved varieties of agricultural products, but we know very little about its effects on natural populations," Dr. Sibley points out. The purpose of the aviary birds is to become the parents of hybrid offspring which are needed for comparison with natural, wild hybrids occurring in the Great Plains. This study actually began over ten years ago when Dr. Sibley became interested in the complex problem of hybridization which occurs between two very different appearing species of towheels in Mexico. One species, the Collared Towhee lives in the high altitude pine and fir forests of the Mexican plateau. The other species, the Spotted Towhee, occurs from Canada to Guatemala at lower elevations. The two species come into contact at several places in Mexico where their habits adjoin and hybridization has occurred.

FOUR field expeditions were made between 1946 and 1954 to study the numerous natural hybrids in the field and also to collect specimens. These studies have shown that it has been the clearing of forests for agriculture and lumbering which has broken down the habitat barriers between the two species and permitted them to come into contact and hybridize.

"From these studies we now know more about the patterns of genetic recombination which occur when long-separated populations rejoin and interbreed," says Dr. Sibley. "These studies throw some light on questions of both theoretical and practical importance in the field of evolutionary research."

The present studies are concerned with hybridization between certain eastern and western species in the Great Plains, again as a result of human activities. There, however, it has been the planting of trees, rather than their removal, which has permitted the long-separated pairs of related species to meet and interbreed.

THE stage was set more than 10,000 years ago when the great glaciers of the Ice Age forced many birds and other animals to seek refuge in the more temperate southeastern and southwestern portions of the continent. As a consequence, previously continuous bird populations were split. When the glaciers receded, the extensive grassland of the Great Plains developed. This grassland was also a barrier to woodland birds and the isolation of eastern and western populations continued.

To the east of the Plains there were such birds as the Rose-breasted Grosbeak, Indigo Bunting, Yellow-shafted Flicker, Baltimore Oriole and Red-eyed Towhee. West of the Plains their close relatives, of common ancestry, were the Black-headed Grosbeak, Lazuli Bunting, Red- shafted Flicker, Bullock Oriole and the Spotted Towhee. All of these birds require some brushy cover or trees and, consequently, could not live in the grassy plains.

They probably filtered along the rivers but this limited contact had but little effect and they continued to diverge until the differences we see today were attained. If this isolation had continued, unchanged, these various pairs of "species" would eventually have developed "isolating mechanisms' which would have prevented their interbreeding. But before this could occur, the New World was colonized by Europeans and the Plains came under the control of an agricultural society.

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Jamaican Observes American Customs

"Americans lack the pioneer spirit of adventure and are very predictable."

By HUGH R. SHAW '57

ONE of the things that impresses the visitor to America, after he has been in the country for a while, is the general predictability of American behavior. In a country fostered by the pioneer spirit of adventure and discovery, this singleness in the ways of doing and acting comes as a mild shock to the foreigner whose original impression of America is gleaned from the movie stories of the 'wild West' and the eccentricities of Robert Benchley.

The weather is by far the most fertile topic of conversation and, apart from its delightfully changing seasons of wide variation in possible temperatures between one day and the next, it constitutes the most unpredictable element in America. Although with such an efficient weather forecasting service, the fun of being 'caught' in the rain is largly absent for one accustomed to the sudden tropical storms of a Caribbean island.

LEAVING the shores of my native Jamaica, I sailed forth to sample the fields of higher learning and the great American way of life. My experience has been both pleasant and puzzling.

Take for instance my first trip on a New York City subway. The well ordered countenance of that silent audience is at first unbelievable. In vain I looked for a sign of animation on those set, unsmiling, mask-like faces. Never a sound or sign of individual expression disturbed the click-ity-clack monotony of that hurtling cage of steel. Everyone seemed deep in reverie and if a conversation did chance to take place between two companions, it was held in the silent lip-moving manner of the mystic worshipper.

I began to wonder whether any type of lively expression in public and particularly on the subway trains was strictly taboo, when on another occasion, travelling on the crowded uptown train, I was delighted by the lusty entrance of a chattering, giggling group of college students. They broke the spell cast by that silent dismal company and in their lively conversation was to be found all the vivacity and sparkle so much associated with the people of my own country.

I BEGAN to miss the lively humor of the Jamaican market women as, seated with her capacious baskets at the rear of the home-bound bus, she freely discourses with her companion on the events of a sultry day in the city. I concluded that here, at least in these youngsters, were to be found all the naturalness and audacity of the American people untrammelled by custom or unstifled by the regimentation of industrial life. No wonder that I looked forward to college.

Cornell "rolls out the carpet" for her in-coming foreign students. A breath-taking round of activities awaits the new-comer from another land during his first weeks on campus.

My first big campus party, if unusual, certainly was a revealing affair. Group activity ,which seems to be the over-riding concern not only of sociologists but of all studious Americans, was the order of the day. Only such things as could be enjoyed by all within the confines of a well-ordered group, such as coralling, folk-dancing and the like, were indulged in. There was no opportunity for the 'free lancer.' This lack of improvision, or necessity to conform, not only in entertainment but in everyday affairs is striking in American life, especially to one from a country such as mine, where each individual seems to be a contradiction of the other.

IN contrast, I find American manners extremely predictable. For example, the matter of a response when a compliment is extended: With unvarying regularity one gets the stock answer, "Thank you," whether it be from a lady or gentleman, a friend or mere acquaintance. Mark you, this is a perfectly proper and polite response, but when repeated in that parrot-like manner, carries with it an air of abrupt finality. Back home when a lady is complimented on her appearance or the beauty of her home, the originality of her response indicates a consciousness of your remark that allows further discourse on the subject.

In conversation, as in work, my American friends are immensely practical. If I had expected that college association would afford an opportunity for deep profound debates or discourses sharp and sparkling, I would be disappointed. In the business of learning facts and preparing for a place in modern competitive society, the American student finds little time for the niceties associated with quiet living. This disregard for anything that smacks of too much intellectualism may well be the secret of America's material success.

This Show is a Tradition

Its actors and actresses belong to different genera, but they're all well-scrubbed and student-coached.

By CHRISTINE C. CARR '57

THE judges are now pinning the Grand Champion and Reserve Grand Champion showmen." The announcer's voice blares out across the crowded judging pavilion and the audience gives the winners an enthusiastic round of applause. Another Student Livestock Show at Cornell is nearing completion and another record of hard work and a lot of fun has been written. We as observers, however, often fail to recognize the hard work and years of planning and expansion which have gone into the production of this annual student event.

The first Student Livestock Show at Cornell was held on February 11, 1913. Largely a result of the effort of Professor H. H. Wing, the first head of the department of animal husbandry, the show was an outgrowth of the Annual Livestock Institute held during Farm and Home Week, or Farmers' Week as it was then called. As a part of the Institute, cow judging and horse judging contests were held for the visitors, but students were restricted from competition.

Professor Wing, who had helped to found the Cornell Round-Up Club, a chapter of the National Block and Bridle Club, felt that there was a strong need for a show where the students could put into practice some of the skills that they had learned, and at the same time get a taste of competitive livestock showing. Thus in 1913, during the Sixth Annual Farmers' Week, the Round-Up Club in cooperation with the department of animal husbandry, sponsored the first All-Student Livestock Show, using animals from the College herd and flock exclusively. The object of the show was to create interest in the breeding and exhibition of pure-bred livestock.

FOURteen classes for sheep, horses and cattle were held during the first show. Interested students selected their animals by lot. For three weeks before the show, the contestants were given practical instruction in training, grooming and fitting the animals under the guidance of the faculty and various breeders. The animals were then judged for cleanliness, condition of grooming and behavior in the show ring, rather than on their individual conformation. Prizes were awarded to the best showman.

Closely allied with the Livestock Institute and Student Show in the early days, was the Annual Parade of Livestock. This parade, held during the morning before the show, was a procession of some of the livestock owned by the College. The route of the parade was down Tower Road past Roberts Hall, the main agricultural building, to the Library Tower, and back again. The horses and cattle were led by the students and the sheep and pigs were trucked on floats. At the end of the week, the surplus animals were sold at public auction.

An important part of the livestock parade for many years was the showing of several teams of two-year old Percheron colts, which were used as part of the course in the horse training. The unbroken colts were purchased by the College and each student in the course was given the task of breaking and training to harness. The colts were then put on exhibition during Farm and Home Week.

Throughtout the years the Student Livestock Show has been altered in several ways. Beef cattle and swine were added to the yearly list of classes. The 1952 Show marked the end of the draft horse division and the beginning of light horse classes.

This year's show, the 42nd annual, will be held on Friday, March 23. Competition is open to any student in the University who shows the ability to fit and show the animal. No previous experience with livestock is necessary, and inexperienced students will receive help from the faculty, the superintendents of livestock, and especially from other exhibitors. Special instruction sessions in showing are held for each division before the show.

JUDGES of the divisions are usually former students of the College. Prizes for the classes are provided by interested breeders and agricultural firms. In addition to the individual class winners, Grand Champions and Reserve Grand Champions are awarded in each division. Robert Smith '56 is this year's show superintendent. The division superintendents are Eugene Phillips '56, Beef; David Porter '57, Dairy; Robert Shirley '57, Horses; John Nicoli, Swine; and Michael Herschler '58, Sheep.

Since the early days of Farm and Home Week, the Student Livestock Fitting and Showmanship Contest has been one of the high points of Farm and Home Week. Every year visitors from all over the state make their way to the judging pavilion to add their opinions to those of the judges and cheer their favorites on to the winners' circle.

COURTESY OF DEWITT HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Warner Oland, the original Charlie Chan, brings order to a tense barroom episode in "Patria", a silent film. Few film fans know that he was born of Swedish descent.

Ithaca's Glamorous Film Era

Sinking submarines, burning buildings, and rescues were common events to townspeople when old-time movies occupied Stewart Park.

By ROSAMONDE A. HAIRE '57

THE low-slung Stutz "bearcat," flashing a brilliant yellow, sped through the main street of Trumansburg. Many times the quiet rural atmosphere had been shattered by the speeding roadster driven by the beauteous blonde film star. Area farmers cursed when the roaring automobile frightened their cattle, chickens, and horse. A Trumansburg policeman finally fined her five dollars when the high-handed ways of the straw-haired actress aroused his ire. The young woman was more than a bit annoyed. She thrust a ten dollar bill at the venerable justice of the peace and strode from the courtroom.

"Just a minute—your change," shouted the justice.

"Keep it," she snapped, before she hopped in her streamlined automobile, "for I am going out of here a h—— of a lot faster than I came in."

This was Pearl White, the high living, lavish spending personification of the "glamor girl" of 1916.

What was Pearl doing in the Trumansburg area? It was entirely possible, for Ithaca played host to the young motion picture industry for more than seven years. The fact is that a typical day of 1916 in Ithaca might experience trolley cars hurtling into Fall Creek Gorge, a boat race on Cayuga, a hold-up in a "western saloon," or a glamorous film star strolling on State Street. Here many of the greatest actors and actresses of the silent era gained their greatest glory or went on to even greater fame. The honor role includes such celebrities as Francis X. Bushman, Beverly Bayne, Norma Talmadge, Pearl White, Irene Castle, and Milton Sills.

IT is said that Ithaca was the center of the motion picture industry when "Hollywood was nothing more than a barren cactus grove." A chance visit to Ithaca in 1912 by Theodore Wharton to shoot scenes of the Cornell-Penn State football game proved the starting point. The surrounding countryside and scenery—the many gorges, cliffs, falls, winding roads, and even Lake Cayuga itself—impressed the producer.

THE Wharton Studios became centered at the completely outfitted movie colony in the rejuvenated Renwick Park (now Stewart Park). The brothers, Ted and Leo Wharton, were enterprising and versatile craftsmen. They could utilize the Cayuga Inlet to represent a muddy river in China or the sparkling blue Danube. Renwick Park was complete with stages, dressing rooms, technical laboratories, and a main office. Hundreds of Ithaca residents as well as college students were cast as extras.

Serials were the big box office attraction in that day of the new ndustry. Initiated with the "Perils of Pauline", starring Pearl White, which had several scenes filmed in Ithaca, this college town now provided the setting for the first big Wharton hit "Mysteries of Myra."

This was followed in 1916 by "Eagles Eye", an expose of the German government's intrigue in America, and the "Exploits of Elaine", the longest serial ever produced. This lengthy film of 37 installments reunited the co-stars of the "Perils of Pauline"— glamorous Pearl White and Creighton Hale, the handsome Irishman who was the Tyrone Power of his day. Their fast life and general "goings on" still are remembered by many Ithacans.

FRANCIS X. Bushman and Beverly Bayne, considered the two most appealing heartrobs of the War period, starred in one of the most interesting pictures made by the Wharton brothers in Ithaca. The scene of "Dear Old Girl" was set around life in a large university and several of the Cornell fraternities and boat houses were used as background. The last reel of the film provided for a fraternity house on fire, and for this "colossal blaze" one of the biggest sets of the time was constructed . . . a fabricated representation of the Phi Sigma Kappa house. Nothing was spared to make the climax a thriller and as the cameras ground on the raging inferno of light wood and kerosene, Francis X. Bushman braved all to rush to the rescue of his "coed" sweetheart, Beverly Bayne.

ANOTHER movie produced here during the height of the pre-World War I intrigue was "Patria"—incorporating the plot of proposed invasion of the United States by Japan and Mexico. Starring in the picture were the beauteous Irene Castle and handsome Milton Sills.

Ithaca experienced in those days, the glamour and love affairs of her big name stars just as Hollywood does today. Franvis X. Bushman, idol of a million women, owned a large and expensively furnished home where the Alpha Phi sorority is now located. At the height of his film glory, he left his wife and three small children to run away with his leading lady, Beverly Bayne. The two lovers brashly set up housekeeping almost directly across the street at the site of the present Kappa Kappa Gamma house.

The artificiality of the scenes was commonly known by native Ithacans, but the death-defying thrills of the early movies still continued to stir millions of fans across the country. People crowded the Trumansburg road when the famous daredevil Harry Baker was to stage the "thrilling" auto race with the Black Diamond train. To the crossing where the "breathtaking escape" was to take place, the Lehigh Valley Railroad sent an engine. As the breathless crowd waited, Baker drove his modern automobile directly in front of the engine. Then, on the director's signal, both the engine and auto were put into reverse gear and backed off the crossing whle the cameras ground furiously—also in reverse.

Having less authenticity than even the Black Diamond episode, was the sinking of a submarine in the propaganda film "In the Air." A miniature vessel was constructed, and on the "briny depths" of the Old Armory swimming pool, it was made to disappear while an electric fan churned up enormous ocean waves.

NOT all of the thrills were faked however. Many of the fires and battles on the lake were actually performed. And the crowd gasped in astonishment as Ray June, a local boy, drove a motorcycle off the old boat dock. Ithacans remember too, that the trolley cars resounded with true gusto when they hit the bottom of the gorge.

Moviegoers often reacted with tears and high-spirited cheers of enthusiasm during the scenes of silent serials. If sound had been used in the early serials, some Ithacans doubt whether the talkies would have been heard above the shouts of the audience.

BUT the romance and magic of the movie industry were not to survive here. In 1920, seven years after it began, the Wharton venture hit the rocks financially. It seems that the people of Ithaca disregarded the economic possibilities that the industry offered the area. Wharton left for the Golden West, California together with the other producers.

Today little evidence is left of the former booming enterprise. But many of Ithaca's middle-aged residents remember the exciting times between 1913 and 1920 when Francis X. Bushman wooed Beverly Bayne in life and on the screen; when Pearl White, lovable hoyden that she was, rocked the countryside; or when Lionel Barrymore sat next to their dad or mother in the Dutch Kitchen.

Colorful, eventful, and startling, the movie days faded as rapidly as they had appeared. Yet in their brief stay, they provided an interesting sidelight to Ithaca's diversified past.

Irene Castle and Milton Sills share an exciting scene in "Patria", a silent movie intrigue.

COURTESY OF DEWITT HISTORICAL SOCIETY

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

The paper "necklace" worn by Mrs. Jaynes is now undergoing test at Cornell University. The revolutionary method for packaging milk and ice cream is called Tetra-Pak and can produce as many as 70 entire packages each minute of work.

Milk in a Pyramid

By GEIR V. GUDNASON '56

CUSTOMERS objected violently when milk was first put in a glass bottle. They had associated glass bottles with beer, wine and other alcoholic beverages. It was therefore hard for them to become accustomed to milk in bottles. But, people soon got used to the milk bottle. Next, the paper milk container came on the market. Again customers objected because they just weern't used to drinking milk from a paper container. Paper milk containers are now more popular than glass bottles, and their popularity continues to increase.

The latest inovation has been a revolutionary paper milk container developed by Swedish engineers. This is the "Tetra-pak." The word means a four-sided package, and that's where the revolutionary twist lies. The package only has four sides, which gives it the shape of three-sided pyramid. In case you can't visualize the shape of the container, take a sheet of paper and make a tube out of it. Then close the tnbe near the bottom by placing your fingers over it scissor-like. Next do the same thing about four inches above that, but at right angles to it. You now have made a tetra-pak.

IN spite of its unusual shape, the tetra-pake has a few advantages over the existing paper containers, and will undoubtedly gain the confidence of Americans as it has already won the friendship of Scandinavians.

The most important advantage of the tetra-pak process is at its low cost compared to all other existing methods of packaging. The machine itself is a much smaller and simpler unit than American packaging units of similar output, and thus it saves a lot of room in the milk plant. It is also speedier than American machines of similar size, as it puts out as many as 70 complete packages a minute. The Swedish plastic-coated paper used in the container is cheaper than American made paper. It is estimated that these advantages will reduce the cost of milk at least 1 cent per half pint.

BUT though the strange shape of the tetra-pake container has some disadvantages, its advantages are much more important. You can't tip it over accidentally, like all other milk containers, because it is resting on one-fourth of its surface are, whereas the usual paper milk container is sitting on about one-fourteenth of its surface area. Secondly, you can throw an unopened tetra-pak into the refrigerator, and it does not make any difference which side it lands on. Any side is the right side. Furthermore, you don't have to worry about finding the right place to open it. The tetra-pak can be opened on any one of its four corners.

But the unconventional shape also poses difficulties. It will undoubtedly be hard to market at first, but as the advantages become evident, people will eventually get used to it.

Another difficulty in the shape of the package lies in the method of opening. It consists of simply cutting one of the corners, which means that the pouring lip isn't covered as the health rules require. But this problem will probably be solved by producing only packages of the single service type, such as individual cream containers for restaurants.

The tetra-pak operation is rather simple. The machine first forms a cylinder, which is sealed at the bottom. The cylinder is then automatically filled with the proper amount of milk, and the top is sealed at right angles to the bottom seal, but under the surface of the milk. For this reason there is no danger of getting foam inside the package which causes incomplete filling with all other milk filling devices.

The complete package passes from the main part of the machine, filled and sealed in an unbroken chain. In the last part of the operation the chain is cut apart by a combination scissors-type cutter and knife blades, and the machine spits the packages snugly into place into a specially made octagonal basket.

The tetra-pak machine is made in five sizes: 1 oz, 4 oz, one-half pint, one-third quart, 1 pint, and 1 liter. In Sweden the one-half pint one-third quart size is the most popular. The 1 liter is not very popular because of difficulty in handling.

ORIGINALLY developed for the milk industry, the method has shown great possibilities for other industries as well. The machine will be used in wine packaging tests in France. In some European countries it is already used to package fruit juices and vegetables, and in the U.S. the maple syrup industry is eyeing the tetra-pak with interest.

So far five tetra-pak machines have been brought to this country. Two of these have been installed at Cornell, and the dairy industry department is using them for research to study handling, cost of operation, and perhaps most important, the reactions of consumers. But in the near future the department will start producing commercially, and we of Cornell will be among the first in the United States to try out this new package, or perhaps, rather, to have it tried out on us.

The advantages of the tetra-pak are obvious, but it will probably take the public some time to get used to it.In the meantime you would do well to start getting used to the funny shaped packages. You are going to see a lot of them in the years to come.

After a five weeks trip through Europe, students will help build a badly needed school structure.

COURTESY OF CURW

Students in the American Farm School at work constructing a chapel in 1953.

Cornellians To Aid Farm School In Greece

By BONNIE P. SMITH '56

IN the first project of its kind, Cornell students have an opportunity of actually going to a nation that needs help and building a structure that will have a permanent effect on the development of that country. This summer, 32 Cornell students will travel to a small community in northern Greece and construct a badly needed residence building for single faculty members of the American Farm School.

The setting for the project is Thesseloniki, Greece, located near the borders of Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, and Turkey. At present, faculty members are living in the boys dormitories—occupying space that might otherwise accommodate 20 more students in addition to the present capacity of 180.

Here at Cornell, 20 more students seems like a drop in the bucket, but its signficance to the rural development of Greece is great. By expanding its facilities, the American Farm School can add 20 additional graduates each to their more than 2,000 alumnae who have taken their place in Greek society by being leaders of small farming communities; by introducing new farming practices; by encouraging the use of modern equipment and machinery; and by inspiring others with their outstanding example of initiative and courage.

IT is reported that 69 per cent of all graduates of the Farm School run their own farms or work in some field related to farming. Their farms and homes are well kept, most of them have modern machinery, and many of the graduates are the only farmers in their villages with purebred livestock.

Many of the students come from villages which illustrate the contributions made by the Farm School to the development of Greece. Villages over the countryside of northern Greece where the Apostle Paul is said to have preached are landmarks of Biblical history. Many aspects of present day Greek life in some mountain villages are reminders of the day of Saint Paul, such as the practice of threshing grain by driving the animals over stones covered with grain. The average farm supporting a family of five is from five to ten acres. Family incomes average $240 a year. In addition, a farmer's land may have been divided and redivided until his five to ten acres are in ten or more strips of land. The fields cluster around a small group of houses in the village. This peaceful pastoral scene often obscures inadequate water supply and lack of sanitation.

YET, the picture is changing from the small farm villages of families who exist on what they can produce on their land to a more commercialized form of agriculture. Many farmers are now growing tobacco, wheat, and other cereal products for market. Farm mechanization is moving into village farms. Electricity is the latest introduction to Greek agriculture.

The American Farm School is one of the great leaders in this farm progress. Its training is kept a jump or two ahead of present day trends in Greece, with confident hope that its students will be able to use new methods and equipment within the next ten years. There is a balance between practice in using present day equipment and experience in preparation for the future. For example, students plow with both horse and tractor and they learn how to use electricity along with other sources of power and light.

EIGHT hours of the students' day are concerned with practical work or classroom study. One-third of their courses are academic subjects and the rest are agricultural subjects. Evening activity consists of supervised study halls. According to Mr. Scapariotes, a faculty member of the Farm School studying at Cornell, the boys at the school are very enthusiastic about their work and look forward to the time when they can carry their knowledge back to their own communities. He added that these boys are good farmers when they leave the school and they probably have a great deal more practical knowledge than many graduates of our agricultural colleges.

Over a period of 50 years, the American Farm School has developed from a small adobe hut on 30 acres of poor farm land to a prosperous farm with 33 buildings covering 350 acres of land. Dr. James H. House, missionary in northern Greece at the turn of the century, became familiar with rural people and their needs. It became so important to him that these people develop better methods of farming and raise their level of living, that, in 1904, he organized the American Farm School for young boys from these poor farm families. The school is financed largely by contributions from interested people. Because former presidents were Princeton men, much financial aid has originated

(*turn to page 28*)

PHOTO SCIENCE STUDIOS BY SOL GOLDBERG

Gordon DeWolff, one of the Hortorium staff, examines a specimen of Mentha Rotundifolia—a necessary step for plant identification.

Classified For Service to All

$500,000 needed to continue work started by Liberty Hyde Bailey.

By MARY L. HOLMES '56

MOST of us on campus know that Liberty Hyde Bailey was once the Dean of the College of Agriculture. Some of us associate his name with Bailey Hall. Some of us knew he was the elderly gentleman whom we occasionally saw on campus before his death two years ago. But few recent Cornellians know that he was a world renowned scientist in the fields of horticulture and botany. Cornell was the center of Dr. Bailey's studies of the plants of the world. His collections of plants and texts housed and used right here on the fourth floor of Mann Library in an institution known as the Bailey Hortorium.

Behind the doors marked "Bailey Hortorium" are rows of steel files. Each shelf of each file holds some of the fruits of Dr. Bailey's trips throughout the world to collect plants. Some of these dried, mounted specimens date from 1881, from one of his first collections of plants native to Michigan. His original private collection of some 125,000 specimens has grown to over 250,000 through continuous trips to collect plants. The plants that Dr. Moore, one of the present staff members, brings back with him from Europe this year, will be added to this number. All these specimens are kept in the hortorium.

IN a portion of the stacks of Mann Library, Dr. Bailey's books and catalogues are kept. A modern laboratory and art studio equipment and a main office complete the physical facilities of the Bailey Hortorium.

These are the tools used by the present staff of trained botanists to continue the life work of the hortorium's founder. Until his death two years ago, at the age of 96, Dr. Bailey was still working with the staff, doing research and writing about plant classification and identification. Dr. Bailey described the word hortorium, which he coined in 1935, as the name of the research center, as ". . . a place for the scientific study of plants of the garden, for their documentation, their classification, and for their naming." Dr. George Lawrence, the present director of the hortorium, says that its founder considered any place where men grow plants to be a garden. This means that nurserymen, farmers, florists, seedsmen and amateur gardeners, as well as horticulturists, share in the hortorium research.

THE hortorium is the outgrowth of Dr. Bailey's interest in cultivated plants. He was especially learned about palms, the cucumber family and blackberries, the plants he collected on most of his trips. His procedure for studying the plants, and for identifying and classifying them, is the one the hortorium still uses. Dr. Bailey's collection of books serve as the basic research material for the studies. His specimens help to identify plants. The cultivated plants the staff deals with are more difficult to work with than plants found wild or in their native location, because the origin of many cultivated plants has been lost. Therefore, the researchers must be able to identify many plant families on sight in order to begin to use the references. The results of the detailed studies are presented in many ways, both for the layman and the scientist.

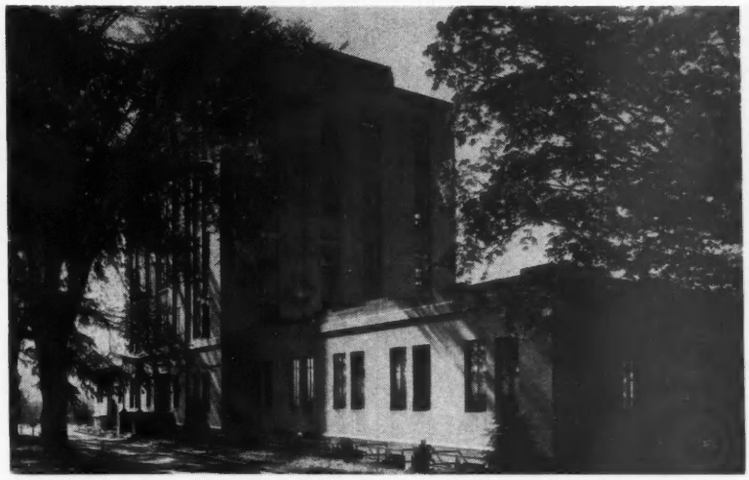
Books, monographs and articles are published as soon as new studies have been completed. They are accepted as authoritative and used as basic references throughout the world. Dr. Bailey alone wrote 65 titles, compiled three horticultural encyclopedias and edited nearly 200 works. Dr. Bailey's 25 years of work with the hortorium and its staff has produced two standard reference works, *Hortus Second*, concise dictionary of gardening; and a *Manual of Cultivated Plants*.

The relatively small staff of five considers its services to gardeners, nurserymen and seedsmen as important as its technical work. Anyone requesting the information will be given plant descriptions, names of the men who described or discovered them, sources of plants or seeds throughout the world, and the ways related plants may be distinguished from one another. In the future the hortorium hopes to increase its services to nurserymen and seed companies by editing their catalogues if they wish. This will ensure that they are using correct names for the plants.

TO continue the work that Dr. Bailey had pioneered, plans are being made to write new editions of several of Dr. Bailey's basic works. This will mean expanding the staff to permit the complete and detailed research that is required to make them authoritative.

It will require significant expense, more than the budget from the College of Agriculture now allows. To ensure completion of the projects, Dr. Lawrence announced on March 15, the anniversary of Liberty Hyde Bailey's birth, that the University Trustees authorized a Liberty Hyde Bailey Memorial fund. The goal of this endowment is $500,000, to be raised during the next ten years. Dr. Lawrence believes that the extent of the future services of the hortorium may depend upon the success of this project. This Memorial represents one way to assure further advances in the field that Dr. Bailey helped establish.

Dr. Bailey has pioneered in many fields. The University owes a great deal to Dr. Bailey for his success in securing for the College of Agriculture the state support that it now enjoys. His listing of Mendel's work on inheritance led DeVres to the source of that monumental work on the laws of inheritance. We may take justifiable pride in the life work of this great man which is being continued.



The
COOPERATIVE GRANGE LEAGUE FEDERATION EXCHANGE, INC.
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A purchasing and marketing cooperative serving farmers in New York, New Jersey, and Northern Pennsylvania, offers employment opportunities for trainees leading to positions in Management, Purchasing, Agricultural Engineering, Production, and other positions in Wholesaling and Retailing.

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GLF *Quality*

COOPERATIVE G. L. F. EXCHANGE, INC. ***Ithaca, New York***

Buyers (right) inspect the quality of fruit on one of New York's railroad pi[ers]

Pier Auctions Char[t]

Although often confusing, auctions ar[e] fo[r]

By NORMAN S. TURKISH '56

WHAT will be on your table for Easter dinner? You wi[ll] probably enjoy food from all parts of the country—plum[p] turkeys, raised in Maryland; with cranberry sauce from the bogs [of] Massachusetts; sweet yams grown in sunny Louisiana; and country[-] green spinach from the Colorado plateau. The feature of the mea[l] will be a giant bowl filled wth luscious-sun ripened fruits. Deli[-] cious red apples, russet colored Bartlett pears, golden oranges, giant blue grapes, and bright red tangerines all will be attractively ar[-] ranged in the bowl.

Much of our fruit is grown in California. When the fruit i[s] picked at maturity it is immediately packed, pre-cooled, and loaded onto freight trains. It is then on its way to travel across the coun[-] try. Throughout its voyage it is constantly being re-iced to protect the wonderful flavor it possesses. It arrives at Jersey City.

In the meanwhile, the shipper had notified his representative or receiver as he is called, in New York City of the amount of pro[-] duce shipped, the brand it bears, and the various sizes. The re[-] ceiver relays this information to the Auction Company under whose auspices the fruit will be sold. The auction company prints descrip[-] tive catalogs each day of all the material given by the receiver.

But let's return to our freight car. The car is floated acro[ss] the Hudson River from Jersey City on barges at about 3 a.m. It is unloaded on piers 27 and 28 by stevedores running from one freight car to another, and from one portion of the dock to a new portion. The railroads (the Erie and Pennsylvania) are responsible for a[ll] the produce from the shipping point to the display of the fruit on the dock. Once the merchandise is carefully arranged for the in[-] spection of buyers, the responsibility for the produce is assumed by the respective receiver.

AFTER the hustle and bustle of the stevedores in unloading th[e] produce from the freight cars, buyers appear at about 5:30 a.m. to begin inspecting the fruit. They pick up their catalog and leisurely stroll through many aisles stacked high with fruit, with representa[-] tive samples in front of each lot. If the buyer believes the sample to be not truly representative of the average condition of all the fruit he goes to the back of the lot and opens what packages he wishes.

The auction sale begins promptly at 8:30 a.m. The buyer ha[s] already had the opportunity to inspect the merchandise and to ca[ll] his customers to fill his orders for the day. The next problem of a[ll]

COURTESY OF DOROTHY B. SKINNER

's railroad pi…cials (left) preside over an auction where fruit is sold to the highest bidder.

Fruit to Consumers

for orderly marketing.

the parties—auction company, receiver, and the buyer—is the distribution of the fruit from the piers to the buyers.

The total quantity of all fruit is so vast that it cannot be sold at one time in one place. Therefore, the fruit is sold at the same time but in five different adjoining rooms above the piers. If a buyer wants a certain brand of apples he must be aware of what room that car is being sold and also what is being sold in other rooms. He might also have an order for a certain brand of pears and grapes and, therefore, must be certain not to miss them. Also he must be cognizant of the prices of the commodities in general and of the competing brands for each variety of fruit.

THE actual auction procedure is very dynamic and interesting. Buyers run from room to room to complete their various orders. They wave their catalogs furiously at the auctioneer to attract his attention to their bid on the merchandise and desire for it once the price has been established. They puff endlessly on cigars and cigarettes and sometimes it is hard to see the auctioneer because of the smoke. They may be interrupted to answer phone calls from customers who remember that lemons might be higher tomorrow and that the buyer should purchase 60 cartons today. They often act like school boys throwing paper, and knocking hats off all in the vein of good humor but nevertheless there is a high code of ethics maintained inasmuch as one buyer will help another if the latter is"shut out" of a particular brand of fruit and needs a few packages to fulfill his order.

The auction sale itself lasts until 1 p.m. It is a fast procedure since the minimum number of packages one buyer can purchase at one time is 20 (30 in cases of California citrus) and no formal contracts are signed between buyer and receiver. The auction clerk records the price and the purchaser's name and the latter is billed by the auction campany the next day. The receiver is paid in full (after deducting slight service charges) by the auction campany less than 48 hours after the sale.

When you sit down at the dining table at Easter, take a careful look at your fruit bowl. Examine the beautifully colored fruit and try to visualize it being on the tree only a few days ago. Through rapid transportation methods and careful and effective distribution of the fruit at terminal markets, the possibility of enjoying quality fruit throughout the year is now a reality.

What is Fly Factory?

It offers promise for better insecticides.

(Reprinted from Agricultural Research, Aug. 1955)

CAN you imagine hungry flies turning down sugar? Most of them do when they can feast on sugar *plus*—the plus being something that U.S. Department of Agriculture scientists refer to as "fly factor." Fly factor is thus far an unknown that apparently is carried to or deposited on food by feeding flies. It makes the food more attractive to other flies.

This phenomenon was first reported in 1948 by Army scientists. Now entomologists at the Agricultural Research Service laboratory at Orlando, Fla., have successfully extracted fly factor from sugar fed on by flies. Furthermore, the researchers have re-introduced fly factor into other sugar.

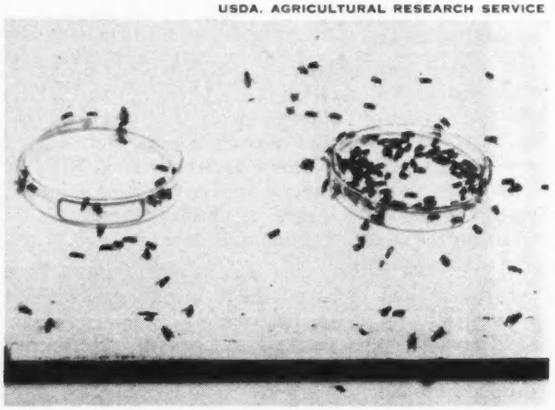
J. H. Keller, who directs fly-control research at Orlando, says that fly factor has been collected by saturating fed-upon sugar with a solvent. Water, acetone, and ether have been used. Then the solution containing fly factor is decanted from the sugar.

Entomologists know they have "something" in this solution. It not only makes sugar more attractve to flies but also records on the spectrophotometer, absorbing a certain length of ultraviolet light. The scientists have learned, too, that this mysterious something called fly factor is unstable in light and air as well as under high temperatures.

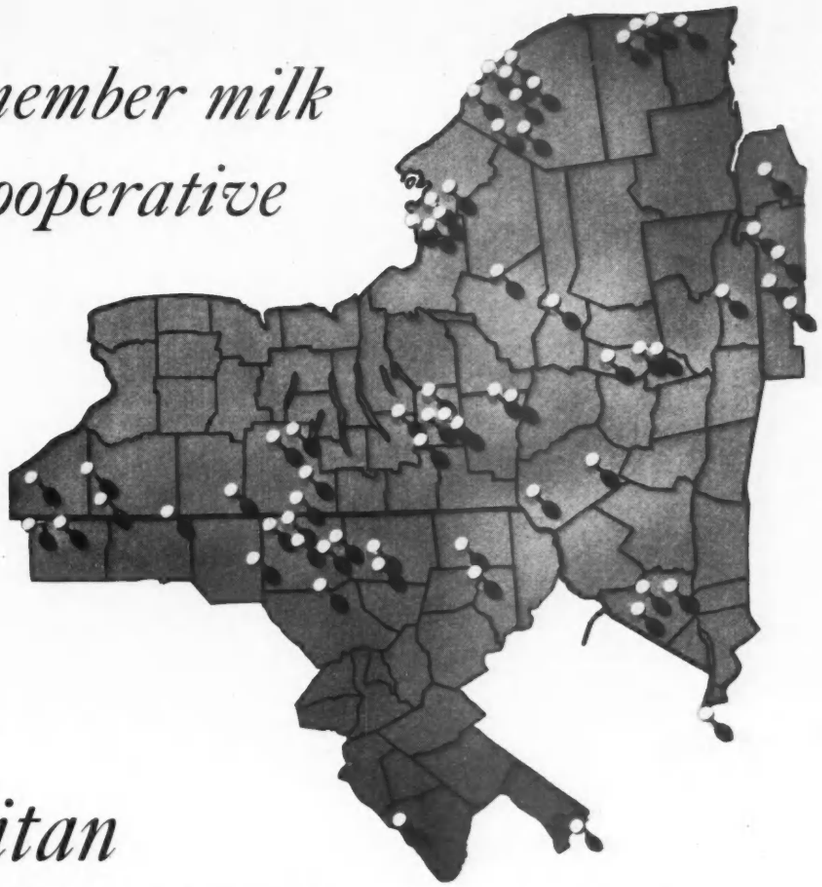
To sum up: the researchers don't know what they've got or what value it may have. But the promise of such a material as a fly attractant for use in insecticidal baits or traps is encouraging these workers in their efforts to isolate and learn its chemical make-up.

Sugar (left) has little appeal to flies when they can have sugar plus fly factor (right), according to USDA research scientists.

USDA, AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE



There's a member milk producer cooperative near you



Metropolitan

Cooperative Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency, Inc.

Room 118, Onondaga Hotel Phone 2-3014 Syracuse 2, N.Y.

A federation of sixty-six dairy cooperatives united for better milk marketing

Adams Center Milk Prod. Coop., Inc.
Adams Center, N. Y.
Adams Producers Coop., Inc.
Adams, N. Y.
Addison Milk Prod. Coop. Assn., Inc.
Addison, N. Y.
Amsterdam Milk Prod. Coop., Inc.
Amsterdam, N. Y.
And-Well Producers Coop., Inc.
Andover, N. Y.
Bear Lake Coop. Milk Producers Assn.
Bear Lake, Pa.
Bennington County Coop. Creamery, Inc.
Manchester Depot, Vt.
Bovina Center Coop. Dairy, Inc.
Bovina Center, N. Y.
Brier Hill Milk Prod. Coop., Inc.
Brier Hill, N. Y.
Burke Milk Producers Coop., Inc.
Burke, N. Y.
Campbell Milk Prod. Coop., Inc.
Campbell, N. Y.
Canajoharie Coop. Milk Prod., Inc.
Canajoharie, N. Y.
Coop. Dairymen of Cannonsville, N. Y., Inc.
Cannonsville, N. Y.
Canoe Camp Coop. Milk Prod. Assn., Inc.
Mansfield, Pa.
Chateaugay Milk Producers Coop., Inc.
Chateaugay, N. Y.
Chautauqua Maid Milk Producers Coop., Inc.
Mayville, N. Y.
Circleville Milk Producers Coop., Inc.
Circleville, N. Y.
Dairymen's League Coop. Assn., Inc.
New York City
DeKalb Producers Coop., Inc.
DeKalb, N. Y.
East Freetown Milk Prod. Coop., Inc.
East Freetown, N. Y.
Edwards Milk Producers Coop., Inc.
Edwards, N. Y.
Ellenburg Milk Producers Coop., Inc.
Ellenburg, N. Y.
Fair Haven Milk Prod., Inc.
Fair Haven, Vt.
Fort Edward Milk Prod. Coop., Inc.
Fort Edward, N. Y.
Galeton Coop. Milk Prod. Assn., Inc.
Galeton, Pa.
Gouverneur Coop. Dairymen, Inc.
Gouverneur, N. Y.
Gracie Dairy Coop. Assn.
Cortland, N. Y.
Harford Milk Producers Coop., Inc.
Harford, N. Y.
Inter-State Milk Producers Coop., Inc.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Keuka Milk Prod. Coop., Inc.
Prattsburg, N. Y.
Konhokton Milk Prod. Coop. Assn., Inc.
Cohocton, N. Y.
Leon Milk Producers Coop., Inc.
Leon, N. Y.
Liberty Valley Coop., Milk Prod. Assn., Inc.
Liberty, Pa.
Lisbon Producers Coop., Inc.
Lisbon, N. Y.
Malone Milk Prod. Coop., Inc.
Malone, N. Y.
Mettowee Valley Coop. Milk Prod., Inc.
West Pawlet, Vt.
Middlebury Coop. Milk Prod. Assn., Inc.
Middlebury, Pa.
Middlebury Salisbury Dairy Coop., Inc.
Middlebury, Vt.
Montgomery Eastern Dairy Coop., Inc.
Fort Hunter, N. Y.
Montgomery Producers Coop., Inc.
Montgomery, N. Y.
Mount Joy Farmers Coop. Assn.
Mount Joy, Pa.
Nicholson Coop. Milk Producers, Inc.
Nicholson, Pa.
North Country Producers Cooperative Assn.
Canton, N. Y.
Ogdensburg Coop. Milk Producers, Inc.
Ogdensburg, N. Y.
Osceola Milk Producers Coop. Assn., Inc.
Osceola, Pa.
Oswegatchie Milk Prod. Coop., Inc.
Heuvelton, N. Y.
Otselic Valley Milk Prod. Coop. Assn., Inc.
Cincinnatus, N. Y.
Owasco Valley Milk Prod. Coop., Inc.
Groton, N. Y.
Pierrepont Manor Milk Prod. Coop., Inc.
Ellisburg, N. Y.
Pitcher Farmers' Cooperative, Inc.
Ellisburg, N. Y.
Portville Milk Prod. Inc.
Portville, N. Y.
Poland Milk Producers Cooperative Assn., Inc.
Poland, N.Y.
Preble Milk Coop. Assn., Inc.
Preble, N. Y.
Roseville Coop. Milk Prod. Assn., Inc.
Roseville, Pa.
Rutland County Coop. Creamery, Inc.
Middletown Springs, Vt.
Sherburne Milk Producers Coop., Inc.
Sherburne, N. Y.
Slate Hill Milk Prod. Coop., Inc.
Slate Hill, N. Y.
Smyrna Union Cooperative, Inc.
Smyrna, N. Y.
South Montrose Dairy Coop., Inc.
So. Montrose, Pa.
Steamburg Milk Prod. Coop., Inc.
Steamburg, N. Y.
Sugar Grove Coop. Milk Prod.
Sugar Grove, Pa.
Towanda Valley Coop. Creamery, Inc.
West Franklin, Pa.
Watertown Milk Prod. Coop., Inc.
Watertown, N. Y.
West Burlington Coop. Milk Prod. Inc.
West Burlington, Pa.
Westfield Coop. Milk Prod., Inc.
Westfield, Pa.
West Leyden Prod. Coop. Assn., Inc.
West Leyden, N. Y.

Cornell Lends Hand

(*from page 6*)

education is in its direct application to the country's agriculture. Now, most of the experiments and teaching are done by the regular faculty under the guidance of Cornell's representatives.

New facilities for teaching and research have been constructed and enrollment in the College has increased from about 600 students in 1949 to more than 4000 students last fall. With the help of Cornellians, a Central Experiment Station has been developed and research done in ten fields of agriculture.

Much emphasis has been placed on research in plant and animal breeding. Heat resistant cattle have been imported from India and satisfactory crosses made between European bulls and native cattle, the Red Sindhi—Holstein cross being a good example. Much of the work in plant breeding has developed high yielding varieties of corn and rice that are well suited for production in the Philippines. Also, American specialists have aided the Filipinos in developing lowland Luzon rice paddies and highland corn fields for maximum production.

MANY byproduct feeds that were previously wasted are now utilized. Because Philippine farmers produce much corn, rice and cane sugar, it is important economically that corn gluten feed, cane molasses and rice straw are now used in animal feeds. Research proved that cane molasses is equal in feeding value to ground corn when it is fed with corn. The scientists also showed that molasses and rice straw produce better beef gains and improved physical appearance than just pasture.

Roughages are seldom put up in the form of hay and silage as they are in the United States. Livestock production will be greatly improved when Filipino farmers realize the importance of a reserve supply of feed for use during the dry season. This year, some hay and silage will be stored at the Philippine College of Agriculture under the direction of advisors from Cornell.

In time, all agricultural research and extension in the Philippines will be conducted by personnel trained by the College at Los Banos. This is the goal of the Cornell exchangees.

In addition to encouraging research of a practical nature, Cornell specialists have also helped to strengthen the extension work among the farmers of the Islands. Some of the experiments

(*turn to page 22*)

BABCOCK'S

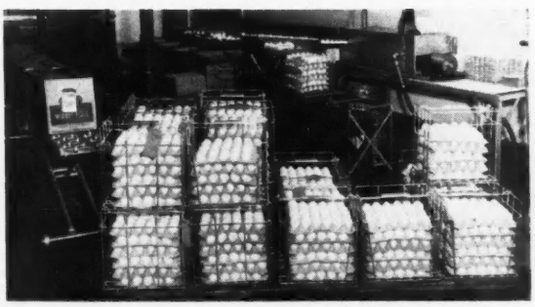
HEALTHY CHICK NEWS

By Monroe C. Babcock

This is the Way We Gather and Pack Our Eggs.

Step 1: Gathering. We gather eggs in these filler-flats. Takes longer to gather. This method cut our cracks 90% compared to using wire baskets, because we had to haul eggs by truck. With these filler-flats, each egg has a little nest all its own. It is not squeezed by other eggs. Also, there's no danger of eggs "rolling down hill" as in a basket or pail. Each egg is large end up. Eggs are easy to count as each flat holds 30 eggs.

Step 2: We haul all our eggs to our new central egg room in this truck. Photo shows eggs being transferred from panel truck to small truck on wheels. No breakage with this method.



Step 3: Here's our egg grading room. Here's where we gain back the time lost in gathering in these filler-flats. With wire baskets, you have to keep reaching into the basket. With this method you reach into the carrier and lift out a flat of 30 eggs at a time. Dirty eggs are placed on the G.L.F. Egg Washer on right. This machine works well. The eggs come out clean and dry and will hatch well if you are producing hatching eggs. All clean eggs are placed directly on the Egomatic egg grader, which will grade about 8 or 9 cases an hour. Cases of eggs are placed on the rollers on the left and can be pushed directly into the egg room through a little door.

Babcock Poultry Farm, Inc., Route 3B, Ithaca, N. Y.

You probably know more about marketing eggs than I do. Therefore, I'm not saying this is the way to do it. This is just the way we do it. This method has worked wonders for us.

We have 36,000 layers of our own located on six different farms. By hauling all eggs to one central point, we can scientifically grade, pack and cool these eggs at low cost. All eggs move on wheels — saves labor. Breakage is cut to a minimum. 36,000 layers will produce 90 cases a day at their peak. Since they won't all be at their peak at the same time, we figure on January 1st, 1956, they will lay 80 cases a day or 560 cases a week.

Four men working an 8 hour day, can haul these eggs from the laying house to the egg room, grade, pack and do the whole job for 36,000 layers. Also, they tray the hatching eggs directly from the grader into incubator trays. Every bit of equipment, the room, etc., is scrubbed once every day.

Babcock Leghorns Lay Beautiful Eggs: The eggs you see in these pictures were from Babcock Barbara pullets 7 to 10 months old. They are as they came from the nest. I removed eight real dirty eggs and put clean ones in their places before they were photographed. Our eggs have good shape, nice white shells, strong shells and are low on blood spots. Also we have some new Babcock strain cross birds called Babcock Beauties which are laying 90% large eggs at nine months of age. We are offering these in limited quantities this year for the first time. Would you like some? If so, please let me know by phone or letter.

We are working hard to do the best breeding job in the world today. We are trying to produce the layer that will make the most money for you. Please send for our catalog and price list.

Sincerely, *Monroe C. Babcock*

Step 4: This is our refrigerated egg room. A cooler on each end of the egg room is hooked up to a compressor located in an adjoining room. This egg room is well insulated. Temperature 55°F., 75 to 80% relative humidity. Humidity is automatically controlled and supplied by spray nozzles. Since we have used these methods, our two egg buyers say we have top quality eggs both summer and winter. Our hatching eggs are hatching 90 to 95% of all eggs set. You are invited to stop and see all these facilities.

Dear Monroe: Date.....

☐ Please send me Babcock catalog and price list.

☐ Please tell me where I can purchase equipment shown in this ad. (Babcock Poultry Farm doesn't sell equipment.)

Name.....

Address.....

Cornell Lends a Hand

(*from page 20*)

are conducted on typical Philippine farms with the hope that both farmers and scientists will better appreciate the need for applying research to practical farming. The findings of the College at Los Banos are also being conveyed to farmers through the media of newspapers, the radio, and farm publications. Periodic field days are also an important part of the Philippine extension program today.

IN the years to come the work of scientists from Cornell and other American universities will profit the entire Philippine economy. Students on Cornell's upper campus can be justly proud of the work done by representatives of their college to help the people of a friendly nation help themselves.

Bird Research

(*from page 7*)

Settlement was rapid and by 1900 most major areas of the Plains suitable for agriculture had been plowed and planted. As settlement proceeded, cattlemen and farmers planted cottonwoods around their homes while towns planted trees and bushes in parks and shade trees along streets. "Shelterbelts" came into prominence after the "dust bowl" years. Everywhere, across what had been an ocean of grass between two continents of woodland, man was building islands of trees — destroying the barrier between the woodland birds.

Gradually the birds of the woodlands and brushy undergrowth invaded the newly available habitat. Eventually, the long-separated, but closely related, pairs of species met.. and natural hybrids resulted. Audubon collected the first hybrid flicker on the upper Missouri during his famous trip in 1838. The first hybrid oriole was found in 1906, the first hybrid grosbeak in 1920 and the first hybrid bunting in 1929. Through the years their numbers have increased and hybrids between these related species are now common in the Plains.

IN June and July of 1955, Dr. Sibley and several of his students made collections in the hybrid zone in Nebraska and South Dakota. The specimens of natural hybrids will be studied and analyzed in comparison with cage-bred hybrids whose parentage will be known. To be sure that the captive hybrids will be of "pure" ancestry, their parents have been obtained from California and New York, far from the area of natural interbreeding.

(*turn to page 27*)

PHOTO SCIENCE STUDIOS

Eastman Stage finalists: (top row, left to right) D. G. Burns S. P.; E. J. Kerber '57; and S. Kaplan '57. (Bottom row, left to right) D. C. Ives S.P.; R. E. Winsor '57; R. L Wing '56.

History of the

Eastman Speaking Contest

By DOUGLAS D. INNES '59

WARREN Hall Auditorium will be the site of the final competition to decide the winner of the oldest public speaking contest on the campus. On Thursday, March 22, at 8 p.m., the annual Eastman Speaking Stage will once again present the views of six students of the College of Agriculture.

This year will mark the forty-fifth anniversary of the Eastman Stage, which makes the contest as old as Farm and Home Week. A. R. Eastman of Waterville founded the contest to develop qualities of leadership in rural affairs. Mr. Eastman is the donor of $100 to the first place speaker, and a second prize of $25. Although only six speakers appear, nearly 30 students participate in the first elimination competition.

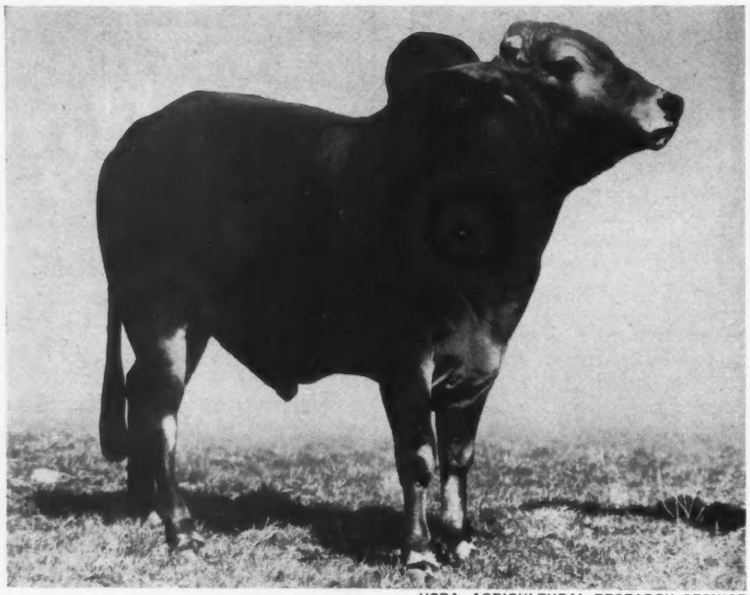
CONTESTANTS choose their topics for three minute speeches in the first elimination, which is judged primarily on the ability of the speaker and the way in which he presents the material. The field is then limited to 12 contestants. These people meet with Professor G. Eric Peabody of the department of extension teaching and information, who coaches the Eastman Speaking Stage, to decide upon a topic that could be further developed and appropriately presented at the final trial during Farm and Home Week.

Fifty per cent of the judging for the second elimination is based on an individual speaker's presentation, while the balance of the consideration is based on the authenticity, accuracy, content, and informative qualities of the material presented. Six finalists and an alternate, who with the other participants present four-minute speeches, are chosen following the second elimination.

THE seven speakers, chosen in the last competition, further acqaint themselves with their topics. This is necessary to enable them to enlarge upon and further develop their four-minute talks into speeches that will last from 12 to 15 minutes. Each finalist must be able to answer questions pertaining to his topic that are brought forth by the judges after he has made his delivery.

This year the contestants are Derwood G. Burns of Bath, David C. Ives of Bainbridge, Samuel Kaplan of Jamaica, Edgar J. Kerber of Emmetsburg, Iowa, Ralph E. Winsor of Harpursville, and Richard L. Wing from Bliss. The alternate is George L. Merz from Bemus Point.

The abilities of these speakers will be judged by prominent agriculturalists who sit in the audience and view the contestants in much the same way as do the other spectators. No score card is used by the judges of this contest. It will be interesting to see if the average spectator favors the same speakers and their approach to their topic as do the judges of the Eastman Speaking Stage.



USDA. AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Removal of the dewlap from this bull didn't change his ability to resist heat. This was helpful in disproving the theory that larger skin area of Zebus gives them greater heat tolerance, says USDA dairy research workers.

What Keeps Zebus Cool?

Humps, big dewlaps and ears don't account for Zebu's ability to withstand heat, say scientists working to develop hot-weather-resistant cattle.

(Reprinted from Agricultural Research, Nov. 1955)

RESEACHERS haven't found why Zebu-type cattle can stand more hot weather than European breeds, but U.S. Department of Agriculture dairy scientists are convinced that characteristic Zebu humps, outsize dewlaps, and big ears have nothing to do with heat tolerance.

This is to the contrary to a long-held belief that such appendanges—lacking in all European breeds—serve as "air-conditioning" equipment for dairy-type Sindhis and beef-type Brahmans. Reasoning was that the hump, the dewlap, and the large ears gave these Asiatic Sindhis and Brahmans a greater cooling area relative to size than European breeds possess.

TESTS at the Agricultural Research Center, Beltsville, Md., do not support this theory.

Sindhi and Brahman cattle are being widely used by Federal, State, and private researchers in an effort to develop heat-tolerant strains of dairy and beef animals for the Gulf Coast area and similar locations where tolerance to heat is important. A part of the task is to determine what factors are responsible for heat resistance in these exotic breeds.

ACCORDINGLY, one goal of the dairy-cattle research effort at Beltsville has been to find out whether the outward physical characteristics of Sindhi cattle are involved. This job began with the removal of the dewlap from a purebred Sindhi bull. Subsequent tests indicated the operation caused no change in the animal's ability to withstand the stress of heat.

More recently, this animal and a Sindhi-Jersey cross were slaughtred in order to dissect and study the hump of each animal. A heavy blood supply, researchers thought, might indicate that such an appendage could contribute to heat tolerance. But they found a normal supply of blood and nothing else save a well-marbled, boneless chunk of meat. (This meat, properly prepared, was as delectable as a standing-rib roast.)

Researchers found the hump of the purebred centered on the withers of the animal, perpendicular to the forelegs. On the crossbred, the hump was centered on the withers forward of the perpendicular of the forelegs. The humps in both animals, dissection revealed, were fastened by ligaments attached to the tops of the shoulder blades and separated from back and neck muscles by a layer of fat. There was nothing here to indicate that the humps possessed either heat-toleration or muscular functions.

These findings are now being cross-checked by dairy husbandman R. E. McDowell and associates. The researchers have placed a young seven-eighths-Sindhi bull calf under experiment. The hump was removed with the calf under general anesthetic when he was only a few weeks old. He is a frisky young animal, awaiting the eventual removal of his dewlap and ear trimming (both relatvely bloodless operations) to make him comparable to an ordinary calf of European breed. Tests will then be conducted to determine this bull's efficiency in heat tolerance.

PHYSICAL characteristic such as humps and dewlaps vary in crossbred cattle according to their proportion of Sindhi blood. To a lesser degree, there is also a variation in heat tolerance, as Sindhi blood is increased or diminished. In half-breed animals (Sindhi-Jersey, for example), large humps and dewlaps are easily discernible, and such crosses possess good heat tolerance. Hump and dewlap are almost as well-defined in a three-quarter-blood Sindhi as in a purebred animal, but heat tolerance is only slightly better than in a half-breed. A one-quarter blood Sindhi retains little of the purebred's hump or dewlap, but heat tolerance is not greatly reduced from that of the half-breed.

Researchers are continuing their investgation of all factors possibly responsible for heat tolerance in Sindhi crossbreds. Eventually, breedng and selection can be undertaken and heat resistance passed along to more productive dairy animals.

Planning A Dream Home

By ELAINE MEISNERE '57

MR. and Mrs. American have only a vague idea of what each other wants in a home. Professor James E. Montgomery, a sociologist in the housing and design department of the College of Home Economics, tells this story about a couple he knew several years ago:

Mr. Smith received a fellowship for graduate work at Cornell. He and his wife had been living in California since their marriage ten years before. Arriving in Ithaca before his wife, Mr. Smith went house-hunting, and bought a lovely farmhouse. In a letter, he told her of the wonderful surprise that was waiting for her. To his astonishment, she burst into tears when she saw his "dream house." She hated the isolation of the country, and refused to live there. Not an unusual case, this incident illustrates that frequently husbands and wives don't know each other's taste in houses.

WHAT do people want in a house? To find out, Professor Montgomery participated in a housing study in the Buffalo area. As part of the recently reported study of home buyers motivations made by the Cornell University Housing Research Center, more than 750 home-owning husbands and wives were asked almost 100 questions. Professor Montgomery's questions covered nine values and many attitudes. In five of the nine values, there was a great divergence between mates. For instance, the women wanted homes which would give them social prestige, a function of the home less important to the men, who may gain social prestige from their jobs. Not liking confining homes, women valued freedom around the house more than did their husbands.

OF the values which were studied, women considered all but one more important than the men did. This one, the economic concerns of the house, was ranked only slightly higher by the men. The reason why the difference is slight today as compared with the time of *Life With Father* involves greater participation by wives in the economics of the household.

The differences between what men and women want in their homes is attributed by Professor Montgomery to the different roles which they have in society. These differing roles produce different needs to be satisfied in the homes they own.

A MAN'S home is supposed to be his castle, but is it? Apparently not. According to the survey, more men than women are dissatisfied with their homes. They complained about their childrens' playmates, the nearness and quality of schools, the lack of freedom from interfering neighbors, and the absence of enough room both inside and outside for personal enjoyment.

A far higher percentage of men than women also thought that their homes were difficult to clean. It has not yet been determined whether this is due to the amount of work that husbands are asked to do around the house, or to their wives' complaints about the amount of work they do.

THE housing study was rewarding. Professor Montgomery believes that it is possible to provide housing that will be satisfactory to all members of the family. To start, he suggests that husbands and wives recognize that they are apt to differ in their housing needs. When house hunting, silence does not necessarily mean consent. It may mean unawareness or a lack of communication and knowledge of the needs of a person's mate. As the Professor concluded, "if they would make an effort to gain an insight into one another's wishes and demands before they sign the mortgage papers, much tension, conflict, and discontentment in family life could be eliminated."

Bird Research

(*from page 22*)

In addition to the birds concerned with hybrid experiments, the aviary contains such star boarders as two pet crows, a cedar waxwing, several species of sparrows and a catbird.

MANY of the birds were hand-raised from nestlings by Mrs. Sibley. She devoted many hours to their care when they were housed in the family garage before the aviary was ready for occupancy. Such hand-raised individuals are tamer and usually breed more readily in captivity.

Housed now in rows of wooden cages, some singly and others in pairs, the birds will soon be moved to large flight cages which are under construction. These will cover the entire side of one room and will be connected by portholes to 20 foot long flight cages outside the building.

IN addition to the big 20'x25' cage room, the physical layout of the present 20'x50' structure includes a small office, a food preparation and workroom with facilities for making up special diets for the birds, and two additional rooms not yet completed. One of these is to be a light control room where day length can be artificially controlled. This will permit studies of the relation of day length to migration, the molt cycle, and other physiological cycles of birds. The second room is to be sound proof. In it birds may be raised in isolation from sounds to determine which of their vocalizations are innate and which are learned.

Outdoor cages, 12'x6'x6' will be erected inside a fenced area among the trees on Comstock Knoll. One pair of birds will live in each cage for breeding purposes. Although the aviary now houses about 125 birds, Dr. Sibley expects to have facilities for many more when the flight cages are completed.

"WE feel extremely fortunate to have such excellent research facilities," says Dr. Sibley. "Few other major universities are so well equipped."

Planned uses of the building include research on instinctive behavior, studies on avian genetics, and various experimental investigations. It is hoped that additonal laboratory space, including an aquarium room for experiments with fish and other vertebrates, will someday be constructed. The present project is supported by Cornell University and the National Science Foundation.

"When facilities are completed, the unit will provide an excellent working laboratory in which students may perform investigatons involving living birds," Dr. Sibley says. At present, three of Dr. Sibley's graduate students are pursuing their research programs in connection with the hybridizaton project. Mr. David A. West is studying the hybrid grosbeaks and Mr. Lester L. Short is analyzing the hybridization in the flickers. Mr. Maurice J. Zardus is studying certain behavior patterns which may yield clues to classificaton.

As the feeding cart, loaded with special formulas, is pushed between the rows of cages each day, the birds' activities increase greatly. The food cups are filled with a special high protein mixture for some species and with oranges, apples, raisins or bird seed for others.

CAREFULLY fed and kept in warm, clean quarters, the birds are the avian counterparts of guinea pigs and greenhouse plants. Like these, they may help to solve questions which not only interest the theoretical biologist but which are directly related to human welfare.

Project To Greece

(*from page 13*)

from their alma mater. Now Cornell indirectly has a part in the project through the work of the Farm School president, Bruce Lansdale. Many of the Farm School faculty members have also trained here at Cornell.

THE present need for housing of faculty members was brought to the attention of the Student Cabinet of CURW, who decided that this was a worthwhile project for Cornell students to tackle. A student committee, headed by Al Mitchell '58 is now selecting interested and capable students to make the 11 weeks trip to Thessaloniki, Greece. Participants will have an interesting five weeks to travel through Europe under the leadership of Reverend Lee Klaer, in addition to the five weeks of service to the Farm School. Cornell students from Greece have already volunteered their services as training leaders for the group this spring. Rumor has it that they may attempt to learn Greek.

The students will be joined in Thessaloniki by students from Cairo, Beirut, and Iraq, who will cooperate on the building project. The work will be planned by skilled construction supervisors and the building material, limestone, comes from a quarry lolocated on school property.

IT is hoped trat this project and the widespread interest in it will help to build closer ties between the students from the Middle East and American students at Cornell. We rank high nationally in numbers of foreign students in attendance. Since the bulk of these foreign students are from middle eastern countries, it appears that a project of this kind can help good international feeling.

The contribution of the Farm School to international goodwill was very aptly stated in a message of Secretary of State John Foster Dulles on the occasion of the Farm School's fiftieth anniversary:

"YOUR farm has cultivated many good things. The grains, vegetables, and fruits from its fields are only part of these. It has also cultivated the talents of thousands of young Greek boys who have brought modern agricultural methods to their villages. Finally, your farm has cultivated through its good works, the already deep feelings of friendship between the Greek and American peoples."

Employment For You

By CHRISTINE C. CARR '57

ARE you one of the hundreds of Cornell women who will be job hunting this spring? Or do you plan to marry after graduation and put off your job hunting plans for a while? In either case, your college placement office is hard at work locating prospective employers for you.

With the current trend toward early marriages, many college graduates are planning to work for two or three years, while their husbands are completing school, business training, or the military service. Many other women who are unavailable for immediate employment because of marriage, plan to seek employment later where their husbands are located.

JUST what jobs are available and what do most of the graduates do? Placement records show that between May 15, 1954 and May 15, 1955, the College of Home Economics received more than 690 requests for both beginning and advanced workers. Eight per cent of these requests were in the business field, 32 per cent were in education, 5 per cent were in Extension, and 29 per cent were in institution management. Of the members of the Class of 1955, only 8 members or 5 per cent went on for further study. Twelve per cent were full-time housewives, and 18 per cent were unemployed or did not report. Of the 65 per cent that were employed, however, 32 per cent went into business fields, including merchandising, 8 per cent into extension, 18 per cent into institution management and 38 per cent into teaching, and 4 per cent into social and group work. As of October 1955, 44 per cent or 65 members of the class were married.

In contrast to the technically trained home economics graduate, the liberal arts graduate has less technical training and may have to take a lesser job temporarily. Her competition with men is very keen, but recently many fields have been opening up that have previously been open to men only.

For many, the opportunity will be available to work for a large company or for the government. In this area more and more companies and government agencies are sponsoring their own training programs for new employees. These programs are usually for men only. This is due to the large employment turnover of women between the ages of 21 and 25, and the trend toward earlier marriages and younger families. Programs usually consist of two parts: pre-job training which may involve actual courses in the background and skills required for the job before you even start work, and on-the-job-training which consists of learning the advanced skills for the jobs while actually performing the basic tasks.

The college graduate must realize that starting at the bottom may simply be the means to an end. By proving yourself on a smaller job, you can work toward a more satisfying one. For example, Barbara Mower '53 was a participant in the executive training program at Abraham and Straus, and was promoted to assistant buyer. She

has recently accepted a job with the Army and Air Force Exchange as Assistant Department Manager for infants and childrens wear in Europe. She will be responsible for distribution and sales of the merchandise in the post exchanges throughout Germany and France, and will also do the European buying.

A 1954 graduate, Diana S. Herman used her rural sociology background to operate the nursery for the Lighthouse School for blind children in New York City. She is currently doing advanced study at the University of Maryland, and conducting classes for crippled children in Frederick, Md.

IT is also essential that you adapt your training to your situation. Joan Skllicorn Morris '54 accompanied her husband to Kenya, East Africa in August, 1955, where he is employed by the Amercan Friends Board of Missions. Joan has recently opened an Inter-racial nursery school there. She writes, "One of the main reasons for starting the Nursery School was because the Bible School which trains pastors and lay leaders demands that both the husband and wife attend school together. Therefore, for a two-week period before vacation started in December, we held a pilot project with five African children and five white children. Things were makeshift to say the least. It was an outdoor nursery school—running from 8:30 to 11:30. I had an African girl to help me as language was the number one problem. We are hoping we can scrape together enough capital and labor to put up a mud and thatch building to remedy some of our problems." The ability to adapt yourself and your training to varying situations may be what determines whether your job is a satisfying and fulfilling one.

Farm and Home Week Through The Years

By DAVID W. MENARD '59

THIS year Farm and Home Week visitors have a choice of several hundred attractions. During the original Farmers' Week in 1908, only 99 attractions were scheduled. And Farm and Home Week had its beginnings even before that.

The need for an extension program in New York State prompted its development. In 1893 a group of Chautauqua County grape producers wanted to conduct experiments in their vineyards and applied to the College of Agriculture for help. A year later the state legislature appropriated funds to be used for experiments in 16 counties in western New York. Supervised by Liberty Hyde Bailey, who was then a professor of horticulture, this project grew rapidly, and appropriations were increasedto include experiments conducted by farmers throughout New York State.

BY 1898 several hundred farmers throughout New York State were carrying out experiments with the aid and advice of the College of Agriculture. Farmers compiled reports of their experiments and sent them to the College, which distrbuted them to other farmers for use in improving their crops.

But a more effective way to report new developments to farmers was necessary. The Agricultural Experimenters' League of New York was formed in 1900. Annual meetings were held for seven years. To serve more farmers the meetings were opened to the public in 1908. This was called Farmers' Week. Its ideals were expressed in the invitation: "We invite you personally to come and to spend as many days during the Week as you can. Plenty of opportunity will be afforded for asking questions. There will be free discussions among all."

Homemaking discussions were led by Miss Martha Van Rensselaer and Miss Flora Rose during the initial Farmers' Week. The following year, Housekeepers' Conference was held in connection with Farmers' Week. Because this conference and Farmers' Week had similar purposes and were held simultaneously, their names were combined in 1928 to Farm and Home Week.

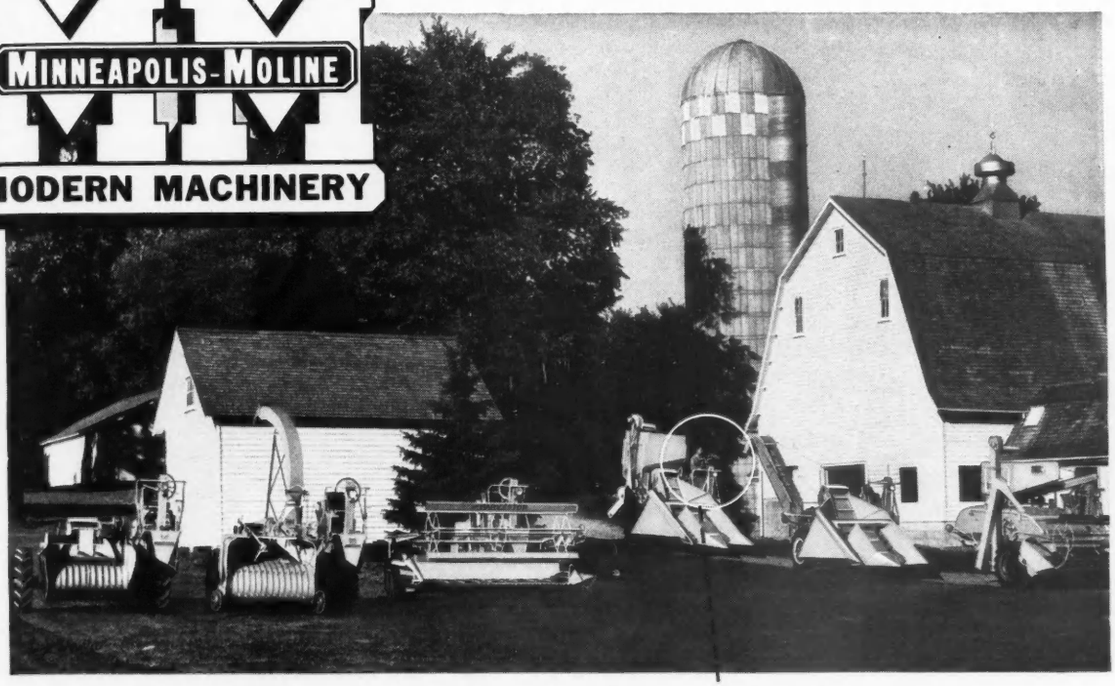
BUT though a housing shortage at Cornell during World War II caused the temporary suspension of the Farm and Home Week program, a train, the Farm and Home Week Special, took displays and exhibits throughout the state. In 1948 the Farm and Home Week program on campus was resumed.

Farmers' Week attracted 800 visitors to its first meeting. Since then attendance has increased yearly and 17,000 attended Farm and Home Week last year. To serve these people, the College of Agriculture continues to expand and improve the Farm and Home Week program in order to uphold the statement made by R. H. Wheeler, for several years chairman of Farmers' Week, "If Farmers' Week ever had a slogan, it would be 'the best presented by the best!'"

MINNEAPOLIS-MOLINE

MM

MODERN MACHINERY



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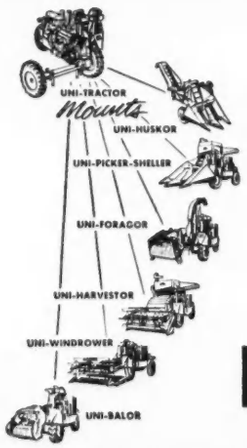

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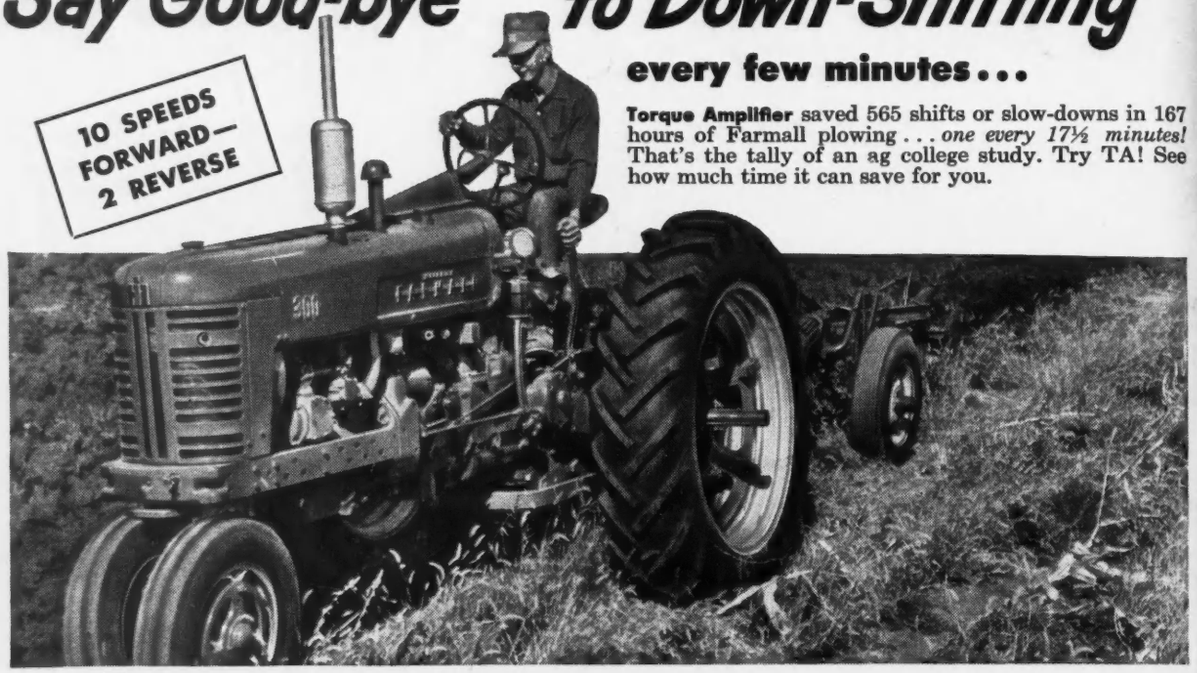

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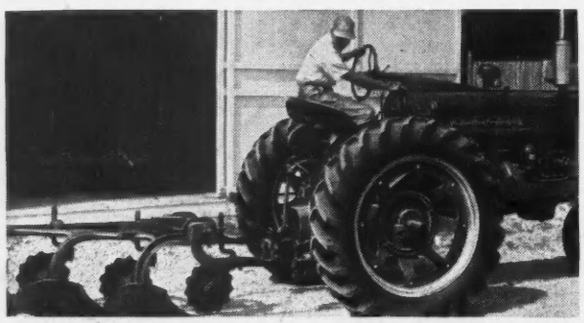

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I farm_____ acres. Principal crops_____

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167
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